THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

Amsoements To-Bay.

Bijon Opers Homeo-Vim. 2 and 8 F. M.

Booth's Theatre-The Basher's Despiter. 8 F. M.

Big Indian Wigwam-Circu. 250 and 8 F. M.

Bunnell's Husen-Bradway and 8th 4.

Consequition Theatre-The White Slave. 2 and 8 F. M.

Bully's Theatre-Rept and the Nis. 2 and 52 F. M.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-Camille. 8 F. M.

Grand Opers Homeo-Despiter of Holand. 2 and 8 F. M.

Globe Dime Susceum-328 Bowery.

Bayerly's Theatre-The Planter's Wife. 8 F. M.

Madison Naunre Garden-Circus. 2 and 8 F. M.

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Sinter Garden-Julius Centr. 2 and 8 F. M.

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Bandard Theatre-Open Home-Bunch of Keyn. 2 and 8.

Bendard Theatre-Open Home-Fun. 2 and 8 F. M.

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Bendard Theatre-Open Home Fun. 2 and 8 F. M. Amusements To-Bay. han Francisco Opera Messes-Bunch of Keys. 2 Standard Theatre-Oren Moon Fan. 2 and 8 P. M. Biar Theatre-The Shanghraus. 2 and 8 P. M. Beventy-Seat Regiment Armory-Fair. 2 P. M. Thalin Theatre-The Frince Concept. 2 and 8 P. M. Theore Comique-The Huldy Day. 2 and 8 P. M. The Cas mes-Let Clocket & Corneville. 2 and 8 P. M. Tany Prantor a Theatre-Variety, 1 and 8 P. M. Union Square Theatre-The Silver King. 1 and 10 P. M. Wallanck's Theatre-The Silver King. 1 and 10 P. M. Wallanck's Theatre-The Professor. 2 and 8 P. M. Windsor Theatre-The Professor. 2 and 5 P. M.

A False and Mischievous Distinction.

In the course of Monday's discussion, among the trustees, of the matter of tolls on the Brooklyn Bridge, Gon. BARNES divided the community into two classes; the taxpayers and the general public. "I should like to know," said he, "upon what principle of justice the taxpayers can be called on to stand aside in favor of the general public."

The notion that the particular individuals who are yearly called on to settle with the Tax Receiver-a small minority of the community-pay all the taxes, while the great majority of the people pay none, is frequently entertained, both by the men whose property is taxed and those who own no taxable property. We often see the distinction drawn between taxpayers and non-taxpayers.

But, after all, the whole of the commu nity pays taxes in the end. The real estate owner may have to give his large individual check to the Tax Receiver, but he does it only in a representative capacity. He has previously collected the amount from his tenants, among whom it was apportioned

It is true we have a system of personal taxes which admits of very gross injustice at the expense of both rich and poor. It is so vicious a system that the tax cannot be evenly imposed on all personal property, and even when it is imposed it cannot be collected in a large number of cases. Its distribution is so unequal that those who pay are frequently put at an unfair disadvantage in the competitions of business. They have to bear a burden which their neighbors manage to throw off altogether or in part.

It is, however, both false and dangerou political doctrine to teach that the "general public" do not, every one of them, share in the expenses of the community. The inhabitant of a two-room apartment in a tenement house is a taxpayer as well as Mr. VANDERBILT or Mr. ASTOR, and proportionately to his income he may pay more toward the public expenses than either of them. Because he does not go personally to the office of the Tax Receiver to meet his bill, he none the less pays it through his agent for that purpose-that is, his landlord-and through the men with whom he trades. It is added to his rent and to the cost of every

article which he buys.

There is no such distinction between the taxpayers and the general public as the Ignorance of Gen. BARNES assumed to draw. The cost of the bridge is a burden on all the citizens of the two cities it connects

The County Clerks' Grab Bill.

It is high time for the Legislature to deal sternly and decisively with the various projects at Albany for increasing the pay of

THE SUN has already exposed a number of these schemes. There seem to be plenty more left, however, especially on the files of the State Senate. The Assembly has shown no disposition to increase fees or salaries, so far as we have observed, but almost every bill which would add to the income of any favor or very kind conside in the Senate.

One of the worst measures of the session in this direction was reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate last week. Though simply an act to amend several sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, if its true purpose were indicated by the title it would be called the County Clerks' Grab Bill

The Albany Evening Journal, in a careful review of its provisions, declares that the bill would inevitably have the effect of at least doubling the already excessive fees of the County Clerks in this State; and an examination of the several amendments in detail tends strongly to confirm the correctness of that opinion.

However this may be, we are clear that no pill ought to pass which will add to the fees of these officers even a single dollar.

The Southwestern Border.

The Indian hostilities that have broken out in New Mexico and Arizona have thus far proved less serious than some previous raids in the same quarter. They seem to be the work of one or two roving bands that impar tially plunder both sides of the border. So long as the San Carlos reservation Indians do not aid these wanderers, there is no probability of a general war, although, of course, axposed ranches and small parties of miner or travellers run risks of attack. Gens. CROOK and MACKENZIE are commanders of energy and skill; and Col. FORSYTH, who is In immediate charge of a field force that has been vainly hunting the marauders, is an officer of well-known gallantry.

Surprise is frequently expressed that a few score warriors can year after year keep the southwestern border in a panie and do great damage with their thieving and murdering raids, when ten times as many troops are in the Territories thus harassed, or within easy call. In Arizona Territory, at Forts Thomas, Grant, Apache, Verde, Bowie, Molave, Hua chuca, Lowell, McDowell, and at Whippie Barracks, are eleven out of the twelve companies of the Third Cavairy, the twelve companies of the Sixth Cavalry, and nine out of the ten companies of the First Infantry-a force of thirty-two companies in this Territory alone. In New Mexico, at Forts Wingate, Stanton, Craig, Bayard, Cummings, Marcy, Union, and Selden, are eleven of the twelve companies of the Fourth Cavalry, the ten companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, one company of the Twenty-second, and seven of the Twenty-third-in all twenty-nine companies. For the two Terri-tories we have a total of sixty-one companies of cavalry and infantry; and although these companies are mostly small, yet the aggregate force is many times as great as any that Chief JUH, or whoever else may lead the marauders, could ever assemble. If much of this force must be kept stationed at specific points, and is not available for general scouting, yet in Texas and California are several

The real difficulty is not in a lack of troops, but in the peculiar exigencies of the campaigning. For fighting on that frontier the | 157.814 circulation of 58 papers; Maryland,

other regiments that can be called on, if

Apache is the best soldier in the world. Accustomed from childhood to the use of his weapons, inured to hardships, expert in woodcraft, fierce and rapacious by nature, he surpasses the white troops in the kind of warfare he wages. His pony is tougher and more agile than the cavalryman's steed, and it is usually an easy task for the raiding Apaches to outride their pursuers, betaking themselves to the mountains, where their trail is soon lost. The number of troops employed in these operations seems to be no guarantee of success. The Indians defy the white soldiers. The power of endurance, both in the rider and his steed, the ability to go long without food or water, and the lack of trains and impediments of every description, are advantage which cannot be overrated; and even when they take their wives and children with them the Indians can still trust to their fleetness As to arms and ammunition, they supply themselves with the best, and often are fou to be better equipped in this respect than their opponents. Very rarely is any success gained by white troops except through Indian allies. When they hire red men as scouts to beat up and track out the hostiles, triffing advantage is occasionally to be hoped for: but in most cases a season's campaigning ends with great loss in used-up horses, and with the troops completely tired

out, while the marauding band escapes. The Apache hostilities of the present apring have been thus far remarkably like those of previous years. The Indians, driven from Mexico, where they passed the winter, have fallen upon scattered settlements and ranches, have murdered perhaps a dozen or a score of people, and, seizing what plunder they could, have escaped from the troops, whose pursuit has been completely baffled. Presently we may hear of the appearance of the Indians on another point of the border, where this performance will be reënacted.

A reader of THE SUN desires to know why we put the cart before the horse and say BREWSTER, Attorney-General, instead of Attorney-General BREWSTER.

We give this style to the head of the Department of Justice because he himself has chosen that his name shall be propelled down the highway of fame like an infant in a perambulator. It was Mr. BREWSTER who put the cart shead of the horse, or the horse behind the cart, just as you please.

There has been a long line of Attorneys-General, including many distinguished men. Among Mr. BREWSTER's predecessors in the office were WILLIAM BRADFORD of Pennsylvania, who was a poet as well as a lawyer; LEVI LINCOLN of Massachusette, an author and a patriot; WILLIAM PINKNEY of Maryland, an orator, a soldier, and a statesman; WILLIAM WIRT of Virginia, hardly less eminent in literature than at the bar; ROGER B. TANEY of Maryland, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; JOHN J. CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, an astute politician; Hugh S. LEGARÉ of South Carolina, editor, scholar, and diplomatist; REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland, jurist and accomplished man of the world; CALEB CUSHING of Massachusetts, mathematician, orator, and thinker as to public affairs; EDWIN M. STANTON, the great War Secretary; JEREMIAH S. BLACK of Pennsylvania, whose strong Bible English still commands the attention of the sleeplest Justice on the bench of the Supreme Court: to say nothing of our own EVARTS. whose mind is Horatian as well as Ciceronian, and who would have been great as a poet had he not chosen the prosale mode of expression because it offered less restraint to the flerce rush of thought.

These and other eminent men have filled the office. Thirty-seven Attorneys-General went before Mr. BREWSTER. Six of them were from his own State. Mr. BREWSTER has discovered a way to distinguish himself above all his predecessors. It is a matter of taste. There is no law against his styling himself "Brewster, Attorney-General," just as there is no law against his signing opinions with the end of his thumb.

According to the census of 1880, the total number of periodicals published in the United States during the census year was 11.314. Of these, 971 were daily newspapers, 438 morning and 583 evening, with an aggregate circulation per day of 3,566,395. Unfortunately, however, it is not by any means safe to trust these figures regarding circulation. They are made up from returns furnished by the newspaper publishers, nearly all of whom are accustomed to keep the circulation of their journals a profound secret, and perhaps to treat too close questioning regarding it as an impertinence to be resented.

And yet it is, of course, reasonable that ar advertiser should be informed as to the exact extent of the circulation of the newspaper in which he advertises. He has a right to know how much publicity he is purchasing, so as to be able to calculate whether he is paying a fair price for it. Accordingly we print conspicuously, at the head of this page, every Sunday and every Monday, a statement of the exact number of copies of THE SUN sold on each day of the preceding week.

Let us hope that the newspaper publishers all told the exact truth touching their circulation to the Census Bureau. At any rate, we will assume that they did, for the purposes of a comparison.

The number of daily newspapers having been 971, and their aggregate circulation per number 3,566,395, their average daily circula tion was between three and four thousand. But of the total circulation probably a third was that of between one and two score of papers, so that the average for the rest was much smaller than the general average. The average daily circulation of THE SUN was 147,581 last week. At the time the census was taken it was somewhere about 140,000. Of the total number of copies daily sold of the 971 daily newspapers in the United States in the census year, 8,566,395, about one-twenty-fifth, therefore, were copies of

THE SUN. In the State of New York the number of daily papers, morning and evening, was 115 in 1880, and their aggregate daily circulation was 996,561, according to the returns furnished the Census Bureau. The circulation of THE SUN alone was about one-seventh of

the whole. After New York, the State in which the aggregate circulation of daily newspapers was greatest was Pennsylvania. Of the 98 Pennsylvania journals there were printed daily, according to the returns, 578,227 copies. That is, the total daily circulation of all Pennsylvania daily newspapers was only a little over four times that of THE SUN alone Next came Massachusetts, with 39 daily papers of an aggregate daily circulation of 280,399. Then came Illinois, 74 daily papers, of an aggregate circulation of 270,923. About half as many copies of THE SUN, therefore, were sold daily as of all the daily newspapers in each of those two great States. Ohio followed, with 56 daily papers, of an aggregate circulation of 216,336, only about fifty per cent. more circulation than that of THE Sun alone. Then came California, with

132,618 of 15 papers; Missouri, 122,660 of 45 papers, against the 140,000 of THE SUN singly. In the whole Union there were only six States where the aggregate daily newspaper circulation, respectively, was equal to or ex-ceeded that of THE SUN.

The Encouragement of Tree Planting. No method of encouraging people to plant forest trees seems more likely to be effective than the exemption of planted woodlands

from taxation. A bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. HARTFORD D. NELSON of Otsego county is framed upon this idea. It is entitled an act to promote and encourage the replanting of forests, and provides that whenever any of the improved lands within this State shall be replanted, and shall have growing thereon 600 forest trees to the acre, planted as nearly as practicable at equal distances from one another, such lands shall be exempt from taxation so long as they remain forest lands.

Thousands of acres on Long Island which are now wholly unproductive might be made profitable by forest culture, if the growers of trees could only be insured against the fires that annually devastate the woods there. Most of these are set in by sparks from locomotives. A regulation which should compel the Long Island Railroad Company to adopt some more efficient spark arrester or spark extinguisher than is now in use upon its engines would be a greater advantage to the island than the proposed reduction of fare, about which so much has been said at Albany this winter.

The spread of fires could also be checked by observing the recommendation made by Prof. C. S. SARGENT of Cambridge in regard to the destruction of the small branches trimmed off the trees when timber is felled. This brush should be burned in winter. If allowed to remain on the ground and dry, it becomes as inflammable as tinder, and makes the finest fuel in the world for a fire in the woods.

The introduction of the bill we have mentioned, and the favorable report upon it by the Committee on General Laws, indicate that our legislators are no longer indifferent to a subject which is of real importance to the material interests of the State.

They are tempting the President with dissipations down in Florida. The Seminole Indians are preparing a green-corn dance in his honor, and at Orlando he attended a Sunday school picnic. Yet he needs to be kept from scenes of excitement and revelry.

In order to test the quality of some captured nitro-glycerine, a sample of it was exploded yesterday at Woolwich, and tore up the ground in a way that left no doubt about its power. Experiments have been conducted of late to fabricate dynamite that under ordinary conditions cannot be exploded either by conussion or by ignition; and there is no doubt that these experiments have been successful. Dynamite has been made which will allow itself to be crushed and ground under the fall of heavy weights of iron, or burned like paper, without exploding. But the people who are waging the dynamite war do not care how nany safety dynamites are made; they can use these as well as others, and others as well as the possibilities of dangerous explosives are only beginning to be known. Laws may declare that only specified classes of explosive shall be used, but that will not prevent others from being made and used if called for,

There is a slight gain in the February ex ports of petroleum over those of the corresponding month of last year-less than \$9,000 in a total of between two and three millions. yet a gain worth noting, since in the eight nonths prior to March 1 the petroleum exports had fallen off nearly six million dollars from those of the corresponding period a twelve-

The shocking revelations of the abuses a Tewksbury continue. When nurses give mor-phine to foundlings to keep them quiet, and insane assistants put pillows over the faces of worrying children, no wonder that the rate of ortality among these little patients has been terrible. The evidence of the night nurse as to the ravages of rate among the dead, and their flerce attacks on living patients, is shockfive women and children under her charge, with only an insane girl as an assistant. The evelations regarding the common bath tub have just been added to the rest. As to the abundant testimony to show that coffins had seen robbed of their contents after the friends of the dead had supposed them securely buried.

Any one who has walked in the lower Bowery and Chatham street at night, within the last few months, must have noticed the rapid increase in the number of the resorts days of the war, and just after the war, when returning soldiers and conscienceless bounty jumpers proved an abundant and profitable prey, was the number larger. The scenes enacted nightly in front of these places would shame the dens of a frontier miners' camp busies itself in trying to suppress the vicious places of our city has been attracted to this evesore, and the Police Captains in whose precincts this evil flourishes were called yesterday to the District Attorney's office to give an explanation. There was some very plain talk. and the policemen were asked some matter-offact questions. This thing should not rest here.

The international exhibitions continue to multiply. St. Petersburg will endeavor to hold ne, about the middle of May, devoted to horticulture. To successfully transport flowers and plants from this country thither might be rather a difficult or costly task; but as a department is set apart to a show of horticultural implements, the exhibition will have an interest for American inventors and makers of

The annual benefit of the Actors' Fund to-

day will at least give New York theatregoers a 'Vim" in one theatre and "Variety" in another. There is French to be heard at the Casino, German at the Thalia, and Irish at the star. If they do not choose to pay court to "The Sliver King" they can lend their sym-pathies to "The White Slave:" while, if they have already seen enough of "The Professor" or "The Planter's Wife," they may be content Muddy Day" be an unpleasant prospect, there is 'Brighton" at Union Square, and the distinction is certainly broad enough between Mc-Cultough's combination and the one known as "7-20-8." "A Bunch of Keys" opens the way to "Greenroom Fun," while Jumbo, and Ingomar" to-day beat as one for the annual

There is something very interesting in the apprehension expressed to Mayor Low of Brooklyn by a few innocents, that if the East River bridge is made free there will be nothing to prevent the bad men of New York from crossing to Brooklyn, and the lowest vagabonds of the metropolis will be able to get into the City of Churches. The Mayor has endeavored to allay their fears by assuring them that the grade of the East River bridge more than once. and this diplomatic remark has had its comforting effect. By the way, now that the quetion has been raised, what is to save New York from an influx of Brooklyn politicians if the bridge is to be made free? A fair exchange is no robbery, but the exchange should be entirely

MID-WRITE BOWGES.

Europe has at last her D. T., too-not in the shape of the old-inshiosed American De-lirium Tremens, but in the new and more fash-ionable shape of the Dynamite Terror, Crown-ed heads, statesmen, financiers, soldiers, wo-men, children, all tremble in consternation. Special anti-explosive legislation is being hur-riedly patched up, and everybody calls males upon the heads of the great lumina-

ries of chemistry.

The "dude" seems to be the only human being who does not care a straw for any dyn-amitist—Irish, French, German, Russian, or Italian. He multiplies in every country with true rabbit's fecundity, and does not seem to be concerned with anything except himself. This interesting biped has so far ripened that he begins to differentiate according to differ-ent nationalities. In this country he is an impecunious fool and a gentle-mannered loafer. In England he is principally a theatrical "masher." In France he is a gambler. Gaming takes as much of his time and money in Paris as the "mashing" of women on the stage and in the auditorium takes in London, or an idiotic idieness in New York. The passion for gambling has assumed alarming proportions every large city of France, and every one of them is a gambling house. Baccarat is in them all day and all night long, and the theatrical managers in France say hardly a young

America has been of late very liberally represented at the Parisian gaming clubs. A num-Baltimore men have become quite notorious in some of these haunts. The ex-manager of the "Mighty Dollar" Florences obtained at one time quite a celebrity among them. He started with the :proceeds of a pawned watch, won over \$200,000, returned to New York, lost some \$50,000 in stock operations, went back to Paris again and lost the whole of the balance and, if reports are correct, a considerable amount be-sides. He was not a "dude." He was a plain William Randolph Deutch" when he was abend.

The Tobias "misappropriation" of trust funds is also not unconnected with baccarat, and, still more so, with faro. These two charming brothers lost in gambling houses probably quite as much as they did in Wall street. A at a club was never paid. But at the gambling houses and in Wall street they had to pay cash. It is a shame that some of their Wall street associates try to palliate the facts by arguing that they had a power of attorney, that they did not "take" more than what will be some whole matter is a purely "family affair." This State prison, for they imply not only the "misappropriation" of a trust fund, but of a portion of a mother's and a sister's fortune. Efforts are being made to persuade the public

that the amount involved was not over \$40,000;

but \$200,000 will prove nearer the mark. for California, to be absent till the fall. He is on the Mississippi River Committee, and will start on an inspection tour down the river on his way back in October. There were rumors that the genial and good-hearted mining king was, if not broken, at all events somewhat cripin these reports. His wine-growing and mining interests on the Pacific coast are larger and more solidly prosperous than ever. He em-ploys over 750 men in Nevada and California. He has in Alaska a gold mine with a vein 560 feet thick. He has no end of mining interests in New Mexico and Arizona. He has four charming little children and a lovely young wife. He is still full of life and vigor, and, according to his own statement, possesses "a conscience as sound as a bell," notwithstanding his being a Senator, living in Washington, associating with all sorts of political jobbers and seamps, and being almost a maniac on the

'I had many ups and downs," said he last night. "I have made and lost millions. But nothing will change my nature. I like to see money do its work, and nothing gives me more satisfaction than to see my money help some-

Juy Gould is evidently hard at work upon his Southern consolidation scheme. To-day's rumor is that he contemplates taking another road into his projected network. Nobody be surprising if he turned out, before he leaves on his tour round the world, to be in as absolute control of the Southern railroad communictions as he is of the Southwestern.

Notwithstanding all the injunctions and law at all events the Mercantile Trust Company is going to pay for him-the dividend on the Western Union stock, which will be due only on the 15th. The boys wonder whether he won't give a little premium with it, too. Meanwhile, the Postal Telegraph Company is close upon his heels. It will open its Chicago business for public service in a fortnight, and is already sending messages between that city minute. It is understood that the interest of Mr. J. B. Alley of Boston has been bought out by strong New York friends of the company that the management is now perfectly harmontous, and that work upon the St. Louis and

Cincinnati lines is to begin at once. The romantic couple, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, have returned to New York, and the husband of the charming bride has already once or twice called in a semi-incognito way s his Wall street office. They stayed for a few days at his mother's house, and have now taken apartments at the Victoria Hotel preliminary to beginning housekeeping after the 1st of May. The chances of reconciliation with Mrs. Pell's parents seem to be as distant as ever. The animosity appears to be much stronger from the maternal than from the pa-

There is not a word of truth in the rumor that Mrs. Pell's marriage was precipitated by the arrival in this country of the Duke de Morny, to whom, it was said, her parents were anxious to see her married. A curious fact is that Mr. Pell is in stature and features almost the image of the Duke less his moustache. As he has the advantage of not having any Mile. Feyghine suicide episode at his back, Mrs. Pell ass evidently not lost much by not becoming a

The sudden departure of the Duke remains still unexplained. All the stories of his losses at cards and his difficulties with some woman are probably without the slightest foundation He was supposed to have come here for the purpose of studying the grain elevators, for the construction of which he is said to have secured a concession in Russia. He went to see the great Russian contractor, Mr. Wynans, in Baltimore, and most likely returned to Europe because his business was completed.

indulging in journalism. At all events, he wrote several articles about Cube and the Cubans in the Paris Figaro, and spoke in such a way of them that the curled hidalgos of the Pearl of the Antilles showed a disposition to make it hot for him when he arrived in Havana with the Théo troupe. Maurice Grau, the manager, had, it seems, to send him away by express. The last copies of the Figure received here contain two more of Capoul's contributions. This time he takes up Mexico.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell, the President of the St. Paul road, who, it was recently reported, was St. Paul road, who, it was recently reported, was dangerously affected with paralysis and gout, is in the city, on his way from Florida. The old gentleman looks as hearty as ever, and can be seen daily taking his whiskey toddies at Delmonico's Broad street house and at his club as unconcernedly as if he had never heard of either gout or paralysis. He does not neglect business either, for he gives bull points to all his friends, and has managed to market some \$1.700,000 of 7 per cent, collateral trust bonds, redeemable at 105. Only, why is it that the St. Paul borrows money upon such onerous terms?

The President's Son.

C. A. Arthur, Jr., the President's son, entertained the Princeton College Glee Club at the White House last

THE PRESIDENT CASTING HIS PLY. Great Fishing in Florida Waters-Mis Score

KISSIMMER CITY, Fla., April 10 .- The President and his party spent the night on board the steamer Okechobee, way up the Kissimmee River, in the very heart of the lower Florida region. After the boat left the wharf at Topop-akalaga Lake he disappeared in his state room. and so did Chandler, to reappear a few minutes later in the garb befitting the occasion The President wore a fiannel shirt and a broad-brimmed hat, and began to fish with his fly. He believed that a black bass would seize a yellow hackle fir. and, with the zeal of a fisherman, he attached one to his line. Then he fixed his rod. Meanwhile Chandler, in a linen duster and a helmet cap, cautiously eyed Secretary Phillips, who was loading his gun for an alligator, and Mr. Mulier was fixing his fir. When the boat reached the Kissimee River, the President, impatient to cast his fir, very carefully got down into a dug out, and a few minutes later was gently casting the yellow hackle. Soon he had a bite. He played with the fish for five minutes, with a steri, business-like expression on his face, and then landed a sixpound black beas. That settled the business for the President. No anakes were in sight, the alligators did not bother, and McCuffinger's insects were not troublesome. The air, though tropical, was balmy, and the President forgot his irritation of the morning. Unhooking the black beas with the smile of an expert, he soon had the yellow hackle out again, and before it was dark had landed more fish, fat and big, than he ever caught in a day before.

Hy and by it became too dark to fish, and the party returned to the steamer Okechobee. Here, at the stern, in the breezy night air, two beds had been fitted up, one for the President and the other for Secretary Chandler. In the gangway Mr. Miller and Secretary Phillips siept, while a hammock swung in the bow for Sir Phillips Clark of London. They all spent the night in comfort. By dawn the President was up eyeing his files with the delight of a fisherman, and before breakfast he was out in adug out. He cast a red spinner for an experiment, but the fish wouldn't jump atit, and he changed it for a yellow lackle. Soon the President stiffened up: his rod bent double. He held it has right hand and refled gently with his left. Secretary Chandler halloed to him from the steamer, but the Fresident was deaf. After ten minutes' struggle the Fresident was deaf. After ten minutes' struggle the Fresident was deaf. After ten minutes' struggle the fresident pash of eyes in the water. He had shot the first hackle fly. and, with the zeal of a fisherman he attached one to his line. Then he fixed his rod. Meanwhile Chandler, in a

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FACTIONS

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The sudden resig-

nation of Mr. Richard Crowley as assistant atorney in the South Carolina election cases causes much remark. He has stood very near to the President, and has been much favored with patronage and with recognition in other forms. The books of the Treasury show that Arthur entered the White House, drawn many thousands of dollars while receiving pay as a member of the House of Representatives.

It is much noticed that the leading Stalwarts, who were once intimately associated with the President, and who were regarded as closest in his confidence, have withdrawn from closest in his confidence, have withdrawn from the White House, where rumor says they are no longer welcome on the old footing. Mr. Conkling has not broken relations with Gen. Arthur, as has been alleged, but they rarely meet socially when both are in Wash-ington. And so it may be said of others who were wont to see the President on terms of familiarity. Some of them have been great-ly disappointed at the disposition made of the offices in New York. Others are dissatisfied at being passed over, when they supposed them-selves all-powerful.

being passed over, when they supposed them-selves all-powerful.

On the other hand, the Haif Breed lenders have not advanced in position because of the retreat of the President's late friends. They are sulky, malicious, and unforgiving for having lost possession of power. They claim the prior right, in virtue of Garfield's election, to all the offices and honors, and they consider a failure to recognize this prescription as an assault on their rights. Hence a grievance is found when-ever a Post Office is given to a Stalwart, even though he be inoffensive personally. With a fire in the front from enemies and a fire in the rear from friends, it is not surprising the Pres-ident should seek a change of seens. ident should seek a change of scene

Judge Greehum and his First Assistant.

Washington, April 10,-Whether Frank Haton remains First Assistant Postmaster-General in the success of efforts to put him out. Chandler and Hatton are associated together in the Ad ministration newspaper organ, they do not harmonize. Hatton undoubtedly aspired to be Postmaster-General. Chandler as undoubtedly opposed him. With Howe at the head of the department liation was safe. Between him and the venerable head there was no difference Hatton was willing to do the work and Howe was con tent that he should. Hatton's power with the President has made him a match for Chandler. If, however, the new Postmaster-General can be enlisted against Hatton it will go hard with him. Chandler is devoted to Blaine; Hatton is not. Although

liaine may be out of the field as a candidate now, ther publican newspaper, the Secretary of the Navy is able to do no more than protest against the daily anti-Biaine editorials in its columns. Hatton has got the grip on the paper, and this is the way he shows it. If Chandler can punish him by having him turned out of office he life long patron, of whom he is now, as he has ever been a devotes follower. Of Biaine's power with the Administration, independent of Chandler's influence, there s no question.

Law in New York.

From the Tribune. Embezzlements to the amount of \$200,000 or nore came to light in this city yesterday. They are of more came to ight in this city yesteriay. They are of the ordinary kind. Two young men of more or less elegant leisure made ducks and drakes of the family estate, using up even their unhappy mother's money. According to one report they have sailed to Europe, leaving their relatives to bear the disgrace and their ary harvest, considering how late in life he sowed then fe also has brought ruin on his family, disgraced his houset father's name, and has gone to Europe. If ever three selfish and dishonest rogues ought to suffer for their acts, these are the three. But it is heavy odds to nothing that they will never be punished. And yet a poor man who had stolen only \$4 was yesterdny sen-tenced by Recorder Smyth to imprisonment for twelve cars and six months.

Dissention in the Cunard Company. From the London Times.

Our Liverpool correspondent informs us that Mesers. MacI ver have ceased to be managing agents or lirectors of the Canard Company. The ground of sev-grance is understood to be that these gentiemen dis-agreed essentially with the policy pursued by the Board of Directors, and that they desired larger powers as, in their opinion, absolutely necessary to their conduct of the business. Failing to secure these larger powers, the Mesars. MacIver have now declined further responsibility, and have retired from all connection with the con ceru. It is believed that the conflict between Messra MacIver and the directors has been in progress for a considerable time, but that the immediate cause of dis ruption has been the preparation of the annual report and balance sheet, which are about to be issued to the

Judge Gresham Assuming His Office. WASHINGTON, April 11.-Postmaster-General

Oresham was sworn into office this morning, and as sumed formal charge of the department. His rooms were thrown open, and the employees were notified that he was ready to receive them. Each chief of threau, clerk, and measures were individually introduced builde Gresham then held a conference with the three Assistant Postmatters General.

tile Library, and the other complainants against the assistant librarians of that concern who are writing to TRE Sur, must send their letters to the managers of the Mer cantile Library. The librarians and assistant librarian of such institutions should take lessons in manners from the Astor Library, where all visitors meet with perfect

The "Ten Years' Subscriber" to the Mercan-

HATTI IN REPOLUTION.

A Bevolt Against the Arbitrary Rule of

Persons arriving from Hayti bring ac counts of a revolution which began in that reing of that day the steamship Tropic ran into the harbor of Miragoane, a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, on the southern shore of Port-au-Prince Bay, and landed 108 men under the leadership of Gons. Basslay and Barlow. The Tropic halls from Philadelphia. Basslay and Barlow are mulattons, natives of Harti, and of good families. They and the men under them had been exiles from Hayti for three years under the Presidency of Salomon. The men Remington and Winchester repeating rifles and They marched to the Government headquarters and demanded that the Government force, which was some 200 strong, should surrender which was some 200 strong, should surrender, a teeble show of resistance was made, and the revolutionists fired a volley of some sixty shots over their heads. The soldiers took to their heels and sought refuge on board the trading vessels that were in the harbor. There was consternation among the residents of the town, who flocked also to the vessels in port, and some of them offered large sums to be taken to Jamaica. Basslay announced that the people had nothing to fear from his party, but that he meant to hold the town against any attack made by the Government forces. Many of the mulattoes joined him. They were armed with repeating rifies, and messengers were sent along the coast to carry the news of the revolt to other mulattoes. Basslay said that his supply of arms was large enough to arm a formidable body, and that he had five million rounds of small ammunition.

to other mulattees. Basslay said that his supply of arms was large enough to arm a formidable body, and that he had five million rounds of small ammunition.

A gentleman who has large interests in Hayti, and for that reason desires his name to be withheld, said: "Hayti is in a deplorable condition under Salomon. The rights of the people amount to nothing. Men are arrested on the slightest pretext, and are led out and shot without trial. Basslay and Barlow represent the best class on the island. They have returned to Hayti to overthrow Salomon or die in the attempt. Basslay is about 35 years old, and Barlow is about 50. Both are married men. Nobody, except those immediately concerned, seems to know where the arms were taken on board the Tropic. The men went aboard at Inagua. After landing at Miragoane and taking possession of the town, they barricaded with barries filled with sand, the roads leading out of it, and sharpshooters were stationed obthind the barriesde. Salomon's headquarters is at Port-au-Prince, 70 miles up the coast. About 11 or 12 hours are required for communications between the towns. Nothing had been seen of his forces when we left Miragoane. They number throughout the republic—counting all sorts of hangers-on—perhaps 25,000 persons, a small proportion of whom are good fighting men. The revolution seems to be carefully planned and splendidly equipped. The mulattoes are only about six-tenths as numerous as the blacks, however; and while there is sure to be hard fighting, it is difficult to predict how it will result.

The brig Lettita left Miragoane on the morning of the 29th. Capt. Potter says that no attack on the revolutionists had been made by the Government forces up to the time of his sailing. The Tropic had salied away toward Jamaica, ostensibly to take on a cargo of fruit. She is an oid-fashioned steamer, fron below and wood above. Capt. Potter heard rumors that there was an uprising at Acquin, on the south side of the island, in sympathy with the revolutionists.

STEAM FOR SAILING VESSELS.

A New Mode of Speeding Schooners on their Way Over Becalmed Seas.

The Jesse H. Freeman, a new three-masted chooner to be employed in the West India Thirteenth street. She was built on the new plan for using steam as an auxiliary to the sails. The mizzenmast is made of boiler iron and serves as the smoke stack. The boilers are placed on each side of the mast in the hold. Aft of the boilers is the engine. It has a stroke of thirty-six inches and a diameter of twenty-two. It will be worked at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, and will drive the schooner eight knots an hour with a consumption of five tons of coal per day. The propeller is made of brass and is two-bladed. When the vessol has a breeze the blades are placed vertically behind the stern post and locked there. The schooner then sails as well as though they were not there at all. This was the idea of George H. Beynoids, superintendent of the Delamater Iron Works. There are now sixteen of these vessels afloat. A company has been formed in San Francisco to build a dozen of these schooners to carry coal from the Oregon mines.

THE TWILIGHT CLUB.

The extraordinary success of the Twilight Clab is the most interesting thing in the club news of the times. Its membership is of the most diverse kind-editors and plumbers, doctors and philanthropists, builders and Generals, politicians and poets, students and professors—men like Dives and others like Lazarus. The club's headquarters are in Broad street and it there has a weekly dollar banquet We find that the club has a body of what are called prin-cipies, and thus they are given; Principles.—No Constitution. No By-laws. No Presi-dent. No Dues. No Initiation Fees. No Salaries. No Debts or recuniary obligations. No Defalcations. No Watering Stock. No Decomping Treasurer. No Cliques. No Luciling. No Scandal. No Profanity. No Late Hours. No Excess in Urinking. No Puns. No Gush. No Length Speeches. No Papers. No High Ideal. No Grand Reform. In short, No Red Tape. No Formality, No Humbur. No Humbur. In short, no near tape, no commany, No Humbur.

It is aunounced that to night's season of the club will be a "Journalistic Gathering," when several of the chief lights may be visible. The club has just elected, aming great enthusiasm, its first two honorary members, one of whom is Judge Tourgee of Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel Carpenter's Opinion of Banana

Mr. Samuel Carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is of massive frame and leoning aspect. He was a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination in the Chicago Convention three years ago. Yesterday he was restlessly pacing the you tell ?" Mr. Carpenter replied, drawing a cigar from his mouth and blowing a wreath of smoke into the Royal ace. Keith ataggered backward, gasped for breath, and bookingly inquired: "Great Tom Scott, Sam, where did

chokingly inquired: "Great Tom Scott, Sam, where did you get it?"

"Isad a whole box of them sent to me by Banana Bob," was the reply. "Come to and look at them."

Mr. Keith accepted the invitation. Mr. Carpenter opened the box. It was filled with cigars of a brick-dust color, wonderfully and fearfully made. The stems in the wrappers were as thek as rivers in a map of the United States. "These are simply fish worm skins, filled with mulien leaves, dried and pulveraced," Sam remarked. The box bore the words. "Compliments of B. G. Brown & Co. distributing agents."

"The first layer was as the cuears as I ever put in my mouth, "Sam remarked." but the bottom layers would set a Mott street Chinaman to running amusk. A man who sends a friend such cigars would stand on his head and borrow money with his feet."

Colning Money for King Kalakaus.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 .- King Kalakana of the Sandwich Islands is anxions about the com which he is to have coined in this country. Superintendent Snowden of the Philadelphia Mint is making the designs, Snowden of the Philadelphia Mint is making the designs, and the dies will soon be cast. To-day Col. Snowden showed a reporter some drawings for the dies. On one side of the coin will be the King's face, and on the other a part of the great seal of his kingdom. The denomination of the coins will be indicated in the Hawaiian and English languages. There will be "Akahi dalas," "Hapalus dalas, and "Hapahas," or dollars half dollars, and quarters respectively. There will likewise be diuses but the name of that piece has not yet been translated into Hawaiian. In size and weight the money will be equal to United States coin. As soon as the designs have been decided on the dies will probably be sent to San Francisco, where the first batch of money, to the value of \$1,000,000, will, it is said, be coined.

The South Carolina Election Cases. COLUMBUS, S. C., April 11.-The State Demo

oratic Executive Committee, at a meeting in this city last night, employed ex-United States Judge Magrath and ex-Attorney-General Youmans as counsel for the defend anis in the election cases before the United States Circuit Court at Charleston. They will be assisted by a large array of local counsel. So far, there are thirty-aven prisoners bound over for trial—thirty-three from Marion county, two from Chester, and two from Pairfield. Eleven arrests were made in Harnwell county yesterday. The trials will begin on Monday next.

Gov. Butler's Nominations.

BOSTON, April 11.-The Governor sent the Boston, April 11.—The Governor sent the following hominations to the Council this afternoon: J. H. Chadwick of Boston, as Railroad Commissioner, vice E. W. Kinsley, resigned; J. K. Tarbox of Lawrence, as Insurance Commissioner, vice J. L. Clark, resigned; Miss Clara Barton of Worcestor, Superintendent of the women's prison at Sherborn. The latter nomination was confirmed at once, under a suspension of the rules.

Chinamen Secking Redress for Wrongs WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Loo Chang & Co. Chinese merchants of Waynesboro, Ga., have petitioned the Chinese Minister here for redress from the United States Government for wrongs done them by a mob at that place. In addition to being driven out of town, all their property was destroyed.

They Bestro to Settle.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The firm of Bayard A Perrenoud of New York, charged with evading the in-ternal revenue laws in cornection with Bush, the Bos-ton distiller, has offered the Government \$20,000 as a compromise. Commissioner Raum has recommended that the offer be accepted. SUNDEAMS.

-A New Yorker writes that Denver is far

ore cosmopolitan than Chicago.

—A tremendous hurricane completely

opped the outbreak of cholera at Manila.

—In the list of Irish landowners is Fred-

erick Kennedy, 208,840 acres; value, \$4,215.

—Until 1882 Russian credit on European

bourses always stood higher than that of Austria or Hungary. Since then it has stood lower. —The late Sir George Jessel's income at

the English Ser stagnated for some years at \$1,000 a
year. At Solicitor-General he earned \$115,000 a year.

—Prince Bismarck owns some \$0,000 acres,

out does not derive much income from them. His whole moome is probably \$70,000 a year, official salary included. -Jefferson wrote that "great cities are

perfilential to the morals, health, and liberties of man," and to-day everybody is swarming into great cities; not encouraging for the future. -Mr. de Molinari, the eminent French lour-

wo-thirds less of population.

—At a Hamburg menagerie this month trials were made by German military officers of how camels and dromedaries would serve ambulance pur--The subscriptions raised in Great Britain

after calamities are often astonishingly large. That for the relief of the families of the 107 fishermen who per-ished in 1882, off Eyemouth, amounts to over \$250.00. —The greatest English provincial paper is

the Leeds Servery. It publishes, besides its daily issue, an enormous weekly edition, which is read all over the north of England, and is infinitely superior to the weekly -The Paris newspaper Evénement of March So says: "George Eillot, the well-known English novel-ist, is passing through Paris in company with several friends, among whom is Sir E. Scott, grandson of the

-The population of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man remains almost stationary. They have ceased to be extraordinarily cheap as compared

with many mainland places, and are therefore the less resorted to by families of limited means. -The cherry tree which Mr. Gladstone felled in a mow storm during the Easter recess has been presented to the Sursien Liberal Club, whose members purpose holding a bassar in September next, and in-tend to have a number of articles made of the wood

-Pat Donnavan looked with such undisguised admiration at a woman whom he saw sitting in a Cincinnati parior, that she shut the blinds in a hun, Then it was his turn to be angry. He drew a pistol,

a blow with a poker that disabled him.

—According to the Continental journals there will contribute to the Paris Salon this year 611 French painters, 202 sculptors, 246 architects, and 127 engravers. The foreign contributors will be 188 painters, 57 sculptors, 42 architects, and 31 engravers. Sixty lady artists exhibit, of whom 50 are French.

-The Caseys sent the Browns a peace of fering in the form of a box of candiss at Sacramento, The families had been enemies for years, and the Caseys had been by far the more vindictive of the two; so the Browns were incredulous, and tried some of the sweet token of amity on a dog. The brute died of the strychnine that was in it. -Miss Housa of Paris, Ill., has trance-like

sleeps, during which, as she and her friends believe, she visits heaven. She gives what purport to be accurate, and certainly are elaborate, reports of what she sees in these colestial trips. It is claimed, too, that she de-scribes persons who died long ago, and about whom she can of herself know nothing. -A Spanish magistrate has hit upon a highly original mode of dealing with adulteration. A French paper quotes the proclamation of a certain Al-calde whom Dopberry himself might envy: "All arti-

cles," runs this document, "in the shape of wines, gr confiscated forthwith and distributed to the different -This is what a circus performer does, as curving track, seated upon his writhing, racing, fickle wheel, at a breakneck speed. The variation of an inch

incur instant death; but he gracefully emerges with his quivering wheel into the arena, amid the wild and deafening applause of the enthusiastic multitude."

—The old-fashioned custom among theatre managers of getting up demonstrations for popular ac-tors, with published testimonial correspondence numer-ously signed by important persons, is still followed in

he has decided to remain another season behind the footlights, and out comes a petition, with 400 signatures, imploring him not to retire.

—The birth of an eccentric child in Turkish with alarm to all the neighboorhood, was born with Its behavior from the moment of its birth has been far from satisfactory. It is excessively noisy and violent, and, owing to the cruel bites it inflicts on all who come

within reach of its mouth, it has been found necessary extract all its front teeth. -Mr. Abbey will be interested to learn on the authority of a London society paper, that "Mr. Geb-hard, who has been heard of as an ardent admirer of Mrs. Langtry's acting and in this matter not by any means exceptional, has, it appears, commercial views mingled with that admiration, as he has made a proposal o become Mrs. Langtry's business manager, and has put down a statement in figures of what he will be satisfied with himself, and the extra sum he expects Mrs. Langtry will be able to receive under his business management.

He will be accepted as business manager, as a conse quence, and thus ends all the silly gossip. -The most important religious ceremony after the coronation of the Czar will be the inauguration of the church consecrated to the Saviour. The foundation of this church was due to a vow of Alexander I. during the French occupation of Moscow. Berm in 1817 on Monks Hill, the only eminence in the neighbor-hood which breaks the dead level, the works, after having cost an immense sum, were brought to a standstill after eight years, by reason of the discovery that the foundations were gradually sinking into the sand. A new site was then selected not far from the Kremin The work was begun in 1859, and is just on the eve of

sians, the only foreign matter being certain marides. -A widow of rank and means, at Neuilly, near Paris, discovered that her jewelry was disappea ing daily, and, as her servants were above susplicion, she gave no information to the police, but consulted her son—an officer in the French army—in the matter. Who could the thief be? He agreed to keep watch on the valuables left, and did so, armed with a vancing stealthily. Que va la? To this there was no re ply. He fired, and after a shrick and a scream the officer found he had scriously wounded his own mother. The mystery was soon explained. The lady was unknown to most persons, a somnambulist, and had been in the habit of appropriating her own jewels. These she care fully placed in an old cabinet, long unused, where they

all were found after the untoward accident.

-The multitude of invalids who go to Plorida have an eye to business as well as to health, and it is their investment of capital, principally, that is devoloping the resources of the State. Railroads are extending in all directions. A new line to New Orleans, following the coast, has just been completed. Another from Jacksonville to St Augustine is in process of con-struction. Two lines are pushing south toward Tampa Bay. Two more are looking toward the Indian River. Still another scheme, controlled by Gen. Gordon of Georgia is for a railroad from Jacksonwille to the exreme southern end of the peninsula. The Okeechobee Drainage Company is making progress with its unde taking, and is perfectly confident of reclaiming hun-dreds of thousands of acres adapted to sugar culture. The orange interest is also rapidly increasing Orange county are thousands of young groves, from five to 125 acres in extent, just beginning to bear

THE DAMSEL AND THE HAT. A damsel fair in the parquet sat.
And all around hung a Gainstore bat.
While the bald-headed boys sat just behind
Cursing her cartwheel in their mind. But for them the damsel would not stir. Though it pleased not them, it did please her. And she said to herself behind her fan. "Now, I'm tound to mash that 'ere leading man

Choave-That 'ere leading man.

That ere teaming man.
Her most bistrionic,
Very platonic,
Fancy formed this plan;
If I am a crusher
To the usher.
Why not to the leading man? And each of the boys expressed his mind At the hat whose shadow struck them hind The baker, he muttered. "It takes the cake to The gambier exclaimed, "Welf, what a stake

The coal man murmured. "A Pittsburgh tow "And the big collared Colonel, "We've got no show "The dealer in wheat then took in the hat.
And growled, "We'll, I'd sell on a margin like that Choacs - With a margin like that, With a margin like that.

With a margin may
But this too-too-ty
Bug hatted heauty
Was blushing hebind her fan;
And little she care ared
For the boys who stared—
She had mashed the leading man
Dencer Tribund